CONVELTS. In Indiana the Democrats are bragging of expected success, while the Republicans are pushing the canvass with vigor, and endeavoring to prevent fraud. Clase watch is being kept on some Philadelphia rowdies who have arrived in the State. The colored voters are nearly solid for the Republican ticket. The tariff question is receiving attention, and its discussion was led many workingmen to join the Republican ranks.

INCIDENTS OF THE CAMPAIGN. DEMOCRATS BEAGGING-THE REPUBLICAN STRENGTH INCREASING-AN INCURSION FROM PHHADEL-

PRIA-COLORED VOTERS SOLID FOR PORTER. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Indianapolis, Oct. 7 .- At both beadquarters confidence is expressed te-day; the Democrats bragging more than the Republicans, but not finding as good reasons for their assertions that they are going to earry the State, The Republicans have made considerable gains during the past week, of which the Democrats do not appear to be aware. Evidently the fight is going to be a close one. No sensible Democrat talks of a big majority for Landers. No Republican behaves the odds against his party are heavy to be overcome. A fortnight many well-informed Republicans said among themselves that they did not think Porter had any chance to win; now the same men say be has a first rate chance and a much better one than

his antagonist, and that nothing but great frauds

The Democrats have brought a gang of Philadelphia "roughs" here under charge of the notorious A'derman "Bill" McMullin. The Republicaus in Philadelphia have sent on a small force of detectives who know McMullin's crowd and will keep a close watch on them. Great indignation is expressed by the local Democratic organ at the coming of these letectives, whom it denounces as repeaters, but nothing is said of the previous arrival the genuine repeaters under McMullin's command. McMullin makes himself at home at the Democratic beadquarters, and has the gir of a man with important business on his bands. Some of the Republicans believe his gang will not attempt to operate here, but will be transferred to close Congressional Districts in Onio, leaving this city at 4 o'clock on the morning of the election.

Very little betting is being done on the result of the October elections. Thus far the bets made have mostly been even on Porter and Landers. The Republicans are relying a great deal on the quiet vote. They believe the contemptuous opinion entertained of Landers by intelligent Democrats, and the respect feit for Perter, will give the latter many votes from men who say nothing al out their intentious to their Democratic associates. Changes not publicly announced are also expected from business men who are Democrats, but are fearful of the results to trade, stocks or manufacturing interests, if the South gets hold of the Government. For every man of this class who has declared his intention to vote for Garfield and Porter the Republican managers beheve there are ten who will put a silent bal-

The Republican workingmen's organization, called the Knights of Columbia, are playing an important part in the politics of this city. Companies of them, uniformed in blue with red trimmings and wearing beimets surmonated by lighted lamps, may be seen every night drilling in the streets. These men are indefatigable. After working all day the shops they march about town haif the night. The "rat-tat-tat" of their snare drams is often heard long after midnight. The tariff question is what stirs them up; besides they are all posted on Garfield's early career as a farminter and tow-path boy.

There are 1,700 colored voters in Indianapolis. I asked a colored barber this morning how many of them were Democrats. He said, " About as many as there were foolish virg us in the scripture." If the Republicans carry the election next Tuesday the solid colored vote will be entitled to a great deal of the eredit of the victory. Of the eight or ten thousand negroes and mulattoes, etti-Zens of Indiana, there are probably not a hundred who can be bribed to cast a Democratic ballot.

Among the recent additions to the Democratic force of stump speakers is Colonel Worthington, ex-Collector of Customs at Charleston, S. C. Worthington was one of the most conspicuous of the South Carolina carpet-baggers, created something of a sensation long ago by publishing private let-ters written to him by ex-Senator Patterson, to whom he owed the Collectorship. Worthington is a type of the political soldiers of fortune who attached themselves to the Republican party in the South, to its great descriment and disgrace, when they saw a prospect for plunder, and who were prompt to turn Democrats as soon as their Republican connection ceased to pay them.

Something of the spirit which animates the Republicans of Indiana may be judged from the fact that the ex-Governor of the State marched with a baker in yesterday's procession at the head of a mounted Gartield and Arthur Club, of which he has just been designated

Mr. Landers doesn't wear home-made clothes like Blue Jeans Williams, but he is a demagogue of about the same style, and tries to make capital out of a pair of big, soiled hands. He holds them up to his audience and says that all the Republicans can say against bim is that he can't wear as small a pair of kid gloves as " Ben" Harrison.

From the number of Kentucky Democrats belonging to the Disciples' Church who are traversing Indiana, it looks as if there some apprehension that the Democratic members of that church are going to join

members of that church are going to join the Republicans. The Disciples, or Christians, as they usually call themselves in the West, form a powerful denomination in Indiana. It would not be surprising it some of the Democratic Disciples would resent the slanders and attacks upon the most prominent member of their society by voting with the Republicans this fall.

Chairman Barnum has gone off to Ohio, promising to return 800n and remain here until the election. As a reminder of his services in the Indiana campaign of 1876, the Republicans will have "seven mules" in their procession to-morrow. Members of the Home Veterans' Union Boys in Blue are already here from Chicago, Washington, New-York, and other cities to take pair in to-morrow's demonstration. Grand Army and Garfield and Arthur badges adorn the breasts of these old soldiers. The clover leaf of the Hancock corps is worn by many with their Garfield badges. corps is worn by many with their Garfield badges.

THE REPUBLICAN CANVASS.

GREAT INTEREST IN THE TARIFF QUESTION-EARNEST WORK IN THE RIVER COUNTIES TO REDUCE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITIES-THE LATEST BOOM FOR THE "POOR MAN'S PRIEND "-PROMINENT SPEAKERS ON THE STUMP.

(FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.) NEW-ALBANY, Ind., Oct. 4.-Republican orators and editors were a little slow in perceiving the importance of the tariff question in the present campaign. It was not made prominent in the earlier discussions of the canvass, either upon the stump or in the columns of the leading newspapers of the party, but manufacturers and workingmen began to take it up of their own accord. them the protective tariff is a matter business and of work and wages, and they were naturally sooner alarmed than the politicians at the Democratic threat to break down the present system. The agitation, once begun among these classes, spread rapidly, until now there is not a manufacturing town or hamlet in the entire

North where the tariff question has not become the paramount issue. Among the designs of the Solid south there is none that touches so immediately and so closely the interests of such communities as that to supplant the protective policy with a scheme of duties for revenue only. The issue is by no means one which concerns the East alone. It is making many Republican votes out here in Indiana. In their ignorance of the industries of the country, the Democratic platform-makers at Cincinnati | They ought to be satisfied with his \$10,000 and let imagined that Indiana was a free-trade State, and that their revenue-tariff plank would rather help than hurt them here. They did not know that there is scarcely an important town in the State which does not possess some manufac-turing interest that would be ruined if they should put their revenue-tariff theory into practice.

THE TARIFF AMONG GLASS-MAKERS. In this county the tariff agitation is going to cost the Democrats three or four hundred votes. New-Albany has cotton and woolien mills, and has besides the largest glass factory in the country. The immense panes of plate glass used in the show windows of stores in large cities are made here. About a thousand hands find employment in the glass-works. The whole business, now turning out a yearly product of \$1,500,000, would come to a stop at once if the tariff on glass were cut down so as to encourage foreign importations. "We could not live a day without protection," says Mr. W. C. De Pauw, the senior proprietor of the glass-works. One of the Republican stump speakers, visiting the works the other day, stopped to admire a big pane on which the final operation of polishing had just been completed. He engaged in conversation with one of the workmen. What was said is thus reported in The Indianapolis Journal:

"That is a splendid piece of polishing you have there—as fine as any I have ever seen. I suppose you set about \$5.50 per day for that kind of work."

Three deliars and a half is just went I do get," rethe man. (es; so I thought. Do you know what a man would

"Yes; so I thought. Do you know what a man would get a day for that work in Beigtum t"

"I doe not know until the other day," was the reply.
"I had never taken the trouble to look it up. But I flad they only get 40 cents a day in Belgium for just the work I am doing."

"Yes," continued the visiter, "and I would not be sorerised if you have a nicely furnished homes-ingrum carpels on the floor, and very likely a parlor organ."

"That's just what I have," said the man. "We get along prefly comfortably, and times are good."

"We I, now, did you ever think what taskes the difference between your \$3.50 a day and the 40 cents a day they get in Belgium I I's just the tariff that protects American Labor and American manufacturers, and prevents your work being brought in connection with the produce of Belgium, where they pay only 40 cents a day. And It's just the difference between 40 cents and \$3.50 that goes for the comforts of a pleasant home, and an ingrain coppet and a parlor organ. Take off \$18.60 a week from your wares, and when the carpet wears out you will never get another. You won't be able to get lood for your lamily, and all that makes your house bright and pleasant will have to be dispensed with."

It needed no argument to make that man a Re-

publican. He had studied the tariff question for himself, and had made up his mind, though a Democrat before, not to vote to cut his wages down to the Belgian standard. In the ward of the city where the glass-works are located a gain of nearly 200 votes from the Democrats is reported in the

THE SOUTHERN COUNTIES IN LINE. All the information I get from the Republicans of Southern Indiana is exceedingly encouraging. Everywhere I hear of gains, and nowhere does any one know of the loss of a single man. " We have a hundredfold better organization in this county and in the adjoining County of Clark," said a member of the Floyd County Committee to-day, "than we have ever had before. We know we have made heavy gains. We are now having a second canvass made. The first came out so well that we distrusted it a little and These river counties, you know, are heavily Demoeratic. We are going to cut down their majorities in a way that will astonish them. If our folks are doing as well in the Republican counties, Porter's élection is certain."

" Are you not apprehensive of an invasion from

" A part of our work consists in guarding against this danger. We watch very closely every suspiciousriver. The other day a party of rough customers eromed at the ferry and started into the country in an old rickety back. We followed them to our county line, and notified the committee in the next county to look out for them. They were undoubtedly going to some point in the interior to vote,"

Speaking of the election law, this gentleman said: "If we had as good safeguards against fraudulent voting as we have against false counting we should be fortunate. Still, a recent change in the law will help us a good deal. As it formerly stood, when a man was challenged on the ground of nonresidence he had to have the affidavit of a freeholder that he lived in the precinct. The Demoerats used to deed a square yard of land to some worthless fellow, and he, being then a freeholder would swear to all the imported voters, and would then disappear with them after the election, so that he could not be found for a prosecution for perjury. Now the man making the affidavit must be a householder, and must have been one for a year preceding the election. A person owning a house cannot well skip out, and is not likely to make a false oath. With vigilance in identifying the imported Democrats, and promptness in challenging them at the polls, we shall keep down this addition to the Democratic vote to very moderate

Before the Maine election the Republicans here hoped to gain nearly the entire Greenback vote. The Greenbackers are all down upon Landers. They regard him as a renegade, and are eager to accomplish his defeat. This they felt disposed to bring about by voting for Porter, but when the news came of the unexpected success of their brethren in Maine they began to think that the "rag baby" was not dead after all, and that their party might yet become the party of the future. Then Weaver came along and urged them to stand by their ticket. His speeches throughout the State have no doubt caused 5,000 Greenbackers to resolve to throw away their votes on Gregg who had about made up their minds to vote for Porter. Although Weaver is manifestly damaging the Republicans, the stupid Democratic newspapers have started a story that he is in the pay of the Republican Committee, and are blackguarding him every

I heard a story about English in Cincinnati the other day, which is characteristic whether true or not, and has an air of credibility from the fact that it seems to clear up the mystery of his nomination. It is that he promised General Manson, of this State, and Senator Barnum, that if nominated he would pay a year's income, amounting to \$100,000, into the National Committee's campaign fund. On the strength of this promise his nomingtion was brought about. All that has been got out of him since is \$10,000, and that came as hard as drawing eye-teeth. The story does not end here It reports an indignant state of mind among the Democratic managers, and threats from them that in case they carry the Presidential election the National Committee will recommend the Democratic Electoral Colleges to vote for some other man in place of English. I begin to feel some sympathy for poor English. The whole Democratic party appears to be engaged in a combined raid upon his barrel. His case is worse than was Tilden's in 1876. The Presidency is a big office, and a rich man might be expected to put out a good deal of money for the chance of securing it; but the Vice-Pres dency is only a small affair. The salary is no better than tout of the president of a second-rate bank, and the occupancy of the place involves an unpleasant waiting for dead men's shoes. The uncertainty connected with it would not be agreeable to a man like English. If the office gave him a mortgage on

date, it would suit him exactly. But to be always expecting a piece of good luck which might never arrive, would be peculiarly painful for a man of his methodical and prudent mind. He has never put out a dollar without having a dead certainty of getting it back with large interest, and now the Democrats want him to invest a year's income in the chance of getting a poor office which carries with it only a doubtful chance of succeeding to a good one.

The stumping campaign grows more active as the election approaches. In The Journal of this morning 304 Republican meetings are announced by the State Committee for the present week. Among the orators who figure conspicuously on the list are two members of the Cabinet, Secretary Thompson and Postmaster-General Maynard, and four United States Senators, Conkling, Windom, Blaine and Kirkwood. Other names of note are those of Albert G. Porter, General Ben. Harrison, Fred. Donglass, General Banks, A. W. Tourgee, Internal Revenue Commissioner Raum, P. B. S. Pinchback, Emory A. Storrs. Z. K. Pangborn, A. W. Tenney, General George A. Sheridan, Governor Hoyt, of Wyoming, and W. C. Goodloe, late Minister to Bei-

The Republicans feel more and more cheerful as the election approaches. They are not bragging : they are not claiming the State in the boasting tone the Democrats indulge in; but they are doing the best political work that ever was done in Indiana, and they are fighting against heavy odds. E. V. S.

THE ELECTION IN GEORGIA.

WHAT THE RE-ELECTION OF GOVERNOR COLQUITT MEANS-A DISPATCH FROM EX-GOVERNOR BUL-

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 7.-Nearly full returns from our State election show that Colquitt is reelected by a large majority, and there is a legislative majority that will insure the election of ex-Governor Brown to the United

Governor Colquitt's administration of four years oas been in accord with the Constitution of the United States as amended, and his executive authority has been exercised impartially between all classes of citizens. His course has not been acceptable to the Bourbon or reactionary leaders of the State Democracy, and his appointment of ex-Governor Brown to the United States Senate caused an open revolt by them against his course. Governor Brown accepted the Congressional policy of Reconstruction in 1868, and accepted from me an appointment as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court during my administration. The Bourbons sought to estructed him on this account and to punish Gov-

to ostracise him on this account and to punish error Colquitt.

The campaign just closed establishes the fact that a large majority of the voters of Georgia accept in good faith and abide by the results of the war, and are opposed to political proscription. The Bourbook, ander the lead of General Toombe, have suffered an overwhelming defeat by a union of the elements that favor peace and prosperity. Under the lead of ex-Governor Brown, the Republicans, with a few animportant exceptions, voted for the reelection of Governor Colquitt.

Rufus B. Bullock.

THE LATEST REPURNS. Augusta, Ga., Oct. 7 .- Colquitt's majority over Norwood for Governor will be over 50,000. The regular Democratic nominees for other State offices are elected by 70,000 majoraty.

THE RESULT IN VERMONT DECLARED.

A REPUBLICAN MAJORITY OF OVER 25,000. MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 7 .- Governor Farnham and ex-Governor Proctor were escerted to the State House to-day by the 1st Regiment, Colonel T. L. Breck commanding. In joint Assembly the Canvassing Committee reported that Roswell Farnham (Rep.) was elected by 25,012 majority. Judge Timothy P. Redfield, of the Supreme Court, then administered the oath of effice to Supreme Court, then samplishered the oath of educe to Governor Fernaum. The majority for Licentensat-Gov-ernor Burstow (Rep.) is 25,160, and for Treasurer Joan A. Paur (Rep.) is 25,141. Both were declared elected. If u 1878 the Republican majority for Governor was 16,634, and the plurality 20,038.

A FEW WORDS FROM GENERAL GRANT.

HE ADDRESSES HIS OLD REGIMENT, THE 21st ILLINOIS. DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 7 .- Fully twenty thou-

sand people are in Desatur to-day in attendance upor the the third annual remnion of General Grant's old regi ment, the 21st Himois, with other Himois veterans. A large procession escorted General Grant to the Fair Grounds to-day. Ex-Governor Ogicsov presided at the meeting there held, and General Jesse H. Moore welcomed the ex-President. General Grant responded as

MR. PRESIDENT AND COMRADES: I feel much at a loss to say anytong futher train to extend my thanks to all of you for the very cordial reception accorded to me to-day, and accorded, as I understand r. to the regiment which I had the honor to first command. What has been said has been so much personal to myself that if it would be impossible for me to say anything in regard to it except to deny it. [Laughter, I in regard to some remarks that have been made by the gentleman delivering the welcoming address, and particularly lowars the close, I most incroachly and cordially subscribe—and that is to the fact that we want this whole Nation to be a homogenous people, all striving to rivid each other in prosperity, in developing their relative sections, and in upholding one common flast one common institution, that or freedom to all, without regard to race, color, section, retiren or nationality. [Applains,] And I believe that result is to be worked out, how I don't extend to the result is to be worked out in some way I am perfectly confident.

The day will come when we will bear nothing about sections; but we will strive to rivid each other as good citizens, in upholding one common flag of sections.

General Logan then spoke, after which the veccans and the crowd of visitors sat down to a hard-tack din-

PRESIDENT HAYES ENTERTAINED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7 .- A dispatch from Dallas says: The President arrived here at So'clock. He was met by a committee, and the President and Mrs. Hayes, Secretary Ramsey, General Sherman, Judge Dealy, and a few others, were escurted to the new Ma some Hail. All along the line the streets were crowded with school children carrying garlands of flowers, and with men in uniform bearing torches.

At the hall Judge William Lur Hill welcomed the President, who replied, dwelling at some length on the resources and future of the country. Then a general hand-shaking followed. Secretary Ramsey and General Sherman pisos spoke briefly to response to loud calls. Four hundred school children, bearing flowers, then filed past the party, and were followed by firemen in uniform, who haired and sang patriotic songs in chorus. The party went on board the boat to start at 5 o'clock for the Cascades.

A FITCHBURG RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 7 .- An accident happened on the Pitchourg Railroad to the Tunnel express train about 9 o'clock this evening at or near Littleton, builder, and Mr. Fanikner, a stonecutter, reading in Ayer, were killed, and several others injured. The train left the track. The cause of the accident has not yet been ascertained. Mass. It is stated that Euos Varney, the master car

EMMET THE ACTOR DYING.

St. Louis, Oct. 7 .- J. K. Emmet, the actor, s lying dangerously ill at the house of his sister in this city, and his physician considers his case quite critical. His wife has been sent for. All his engagements to No-vember 1 have been cancelled.

A FIGHT BETWEEN FAMILIES.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 7 .- A serious affray occurred near Samter, in this State, to-day, between Julius A. Boyd and his son on one side an i B. H. Hussey and his wife on the other, resulting in the shooting of the elder Boyd in the stomach, and of his son in the thigh. His sey was shot in the knee. The persons are all white and neighbors.

THE VERMONT LEGISLATURE,

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 7 .- The joint Assembly convened this morning, and Governor Proctor read his message reviewing his administration.

D. D. Larkin, of Watch Hill, R. L. was walking in Franklin-st. last evening when Charles the Presidency which he could foreclose at a certain | Scott, a young man of twenty-two years of age, rushed

GENERAL HANCOCK'S HEALTH.

WHAT A MILITARY OFFICER AND FRIEND THINKS OF IT-HANCOCK MUSLED BY SOUTHERNERS-THE CANVASS TOO MUCH FOR HIM.

IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1 CHICAGO, Oct. 7 .- The Tribune will to-morrow print in connection with a double-leaded editorial the following extract from a private letter written to a friend in Iowa by an Army officer in General Hancock's Department, and who for many years past has been near to and in the confidence of the peral. The text is given verbatim, as it show the writer's affection for his commanding General. and bears the marks of truth and sincerity. The

Governor's Island, New-York, Sept. 28.

General Hancock, the dear old man, is just now on the verge of desperation, and knows not which way to turn, or what to do. The gitter of the Presidency has turned his head, and the continued heat and turmoil of the campaign, with the differences between Northern and Southern Democras (so strongly marked) to be equalized and adjusted, I fear will drive him stark mad. H., my dear boy, Hancock is no more int for the Presidency than a withered hemicek. I will be frank with you. It is time he knows nothing of the South, except the few polished and crafty leaders that call upon him here, and his brief acquaintance with the same class of men in 1807 at New-Orleans. He means well enough, God bless aim, but he cannot comprehend the croekedness of politics and takes bred-in-the-bone politicians. GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW-YORK, Sept. 28.

croekedness of politics and those bred-in-the-bone pertificials.

And now, while on the subject, I will give you the
secret of the Hancock move; and it is this: That
Indiana disunionist, William H. English, is
to be the real President Hancock is
not expected to live out a fraction of his term
and that expectation, I am sorry to say, is founded on
facts. Any digression from his regular habits is
hable to bring on an apoplectic stroke. Strong symptoms have been twice exhibited since his nomination,
and it is the verdict of all around him that
his promotion to the Presidency will terminate his cartiny career; but thus fact has been
and is most carefully guarded, for reasons you can
readily discern. And now, dear boy, you have the inside of this Presidential business. With English as
President, you can readily comprehend what those
follows of the South can accomplish.

The Tribune adds:

The above reads like a family letter, and comes from a member of General Hancock's mirrary family and one who regards General Hancock with something of the same affection a sou feels for instahr. We have the original letter in our possession with a private note from the receiver of it authorizing its publication, but withholding the name of the writer for personal reasons.

MISSIONARY WORK.

Lowell, Mass., Oct. 7 .- The Womens' Board of Missions met at the John Street Church this morn Mrs. Dr. Waldren, of London; Mrs. Wilcox, of Chicago; Mrs. Mills, of Oakland, Cal., and Mrs. Charles Harding, missionary to Bembay, India, and others made ad-

At the session of the American Board, the reports of the Presidential Committee on various fields were presented and successively adopted.

At the business meeting of the American Board of Commusioners for Foreign Missions, held to-day, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mark Hopkins; vice-president, the Hon. Wittiam E. Dodge; Presidential Com-mittee, the Rev. Dr. Augustus C. Thompson. mittee, the Rev. Dr. Augustus C. Inompson.
the Hon. Alpheus Harriy, Ezea Farnsworth,
T. Russell Bradford, Joseph S. Ropes, Professor Eghert
C. Smyth, the Rev. E. B. Webb, C. C. Burr, Elbridge
Torrey, the Rev. Isaac R. Webb, C. C. Burr, Elbridge
sceretaries, the Rev. Drs. Nathantel G. Clark, E. K.
Alden, and John Q. Adams; recording sceretary, the
Rev. Dr. Joan O. Means; treasurer, Langdon S. Ward;
andthors, the Hon, Avery Pumer, Arthur W. Tufes, and
I. M. Gordon.

the date to be changed to the third Turaday of October, 1881.

The Rev. A. J. F. Behrends, of Providence, R. L. was chosen as the preacher for that occasion, with the Rev. E. R. Godwin, of Chicago, as alternate. Several reports on Turacy were then presented and discussed.

THE LOTTERY CASES

Washington, Oct. 6 .- Acting Postmasterseneral Hazen to-day received a telegram from Judge Ky, in which it is stated that Judge Baxter, in the hearing of the Kentucky lettery cases before him to Ledusville to hold letter for hostonam, a sea careful further action of the Court. The issue in the case would be made up and stand for future hearing, and he would decide nothing in the case pending the decision of the United States Supreme Court.

It is considered that the lottery suits in the Supreme Care may have to be abandoned, as the defendant, Postmaster-General Key, does not now hold that office.

CONTEST OVER INSURANCE MONEY A suit to recover \$31,000 insurance from the Liverpool, London and Globe Company has been brought by C. Goefrey Gunther, owner of the Locust Grove Hotel in Bath, L. L. which was burned in August, 1879. The and Bata. I. L. which was burned in August, 1879. The suit was brought in the Brooklyn Supreme Court, but it has been transferred to the United States District Court. The defendance ciator that Mr. Guather violated the terms of insurance by using beaz we in the hotel for illu-

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

MURDER FROM INSANITY OR DESIRIUM. SAN FRANCISCO. Oc., 7.—Wi binin Burrington, while insure or suffering from delirium tremens yesterday, shot and allied Murael J. McDonald.

TWO BOYS KILLED BY A TRAIN.

St. LOUIS Out. 7.— Corn. Beckings and Charles Eckert age sisten and fifteen years respectively, were run over by a train on the Iron Mountain Raircoad to-day, and killed.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 7.—The case of the Pullman Palace Car Company against the Baitimore and Ohio Rail-and company for infringement of patents, is postponed to betober 21.

October 21. DROWNED WHILE FISHING.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass. Oct. 7.—A boat in which James Citiey and William Hanscome went deling was swamped by a heavy sea. Citiey was drowned and Hanscomb was research.

was rescued.

ANOTHER FATAL GUNNING TRIP.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Oct. 7.—William McFarland,
d Glensney, smilvaa County, went gunning yesterday, and
thile getting over a fence, his gun was discharged, killing
methods.

ANOTHER NEW PAPER AT BUFFALO. •
ANOTHER NEW PAPER AT BUFFALO. •

BUFFALO. N. Y. Oct 7.—Another independent evening paper, to be called The Exeminy Necs. will be issued here next Monday. The proprietor and editor is E. H. Butler, of The Sunday Necs.

A POLICE OFFICER STABRED.

ATLANTIC CITY. N. J., Oct. 7.—J seeph Price, a police officer, was stabled in the side has night by David Myers, of this place, while the latter was drunk. It is thought that the wound will prove famil.

NOT INDUCTED AND HELD IN CUSTODY.

POLICIES EPSE, N. Y., Oct. 7.—The Grand Jury failed to indict buildly Forter, charged with neckleutally anociting A. M. Doby, but Judge Barnard refuses to discharge Porter until he is examined before a magistrate.

HANGED BY MASKED MEN.

Porter until he is examined before a migistrate.

RANGED BY MASKED MEN.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 7.—I homas Forrest, who fatally stabbed Michael Corbis for discharging him from employment at the California mine, Silver Rest, was taken from jail night before last by masked men, and hanged.

ENGLISH'S BAD RECORD.

NOW HE ROBBED HIS RELATIVES. CHEATING HIS GRANDMOTHER'S HEIRS OUT OF NEARLY \$1,000 PENSION MONEY-THE CASE PROVED BY DEMOCRATIC RECORDS-FORCED TO RESIGN HIS CLERKSHIP

The official records at Washington, signed entirely by Democratic officials of high authority, show that in 1846, durthe administration of President Polk, William H. English, now the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, by fraud and by illegal proceedings drew from the Pension Office and appropriated to his own use \$3,964 44, which rightfully belonged to the six heirs of his grandmother, Sarah Easton. The pension was due for services rendered by English's grandfather in the Revolutionary War. He was forced to resign his clerk hip in consequence of the scandal which his act caused. That he defrauded the Government is proved beyond a doubt.

DEFRAUDING THE GOVERNMENT.
THE OFFICIAL PROOFS OF THE CRIME-PUTILE EFFORTS OF THE HEIRS TO RECOVER THEIR MONEY—HOW THE FRAUD WAS EFFECTED.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
CINCINNAT, Oct. 7.—The Gazette of this morning contains the following letter from its Washington correspondent, General H. V. Boynton:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.
Some official records of the unadulterated Democratic Administration of President Polk have just been brought to light, which upqualifiedly assert.

The following are the notes of Secretary Marcy in the case:
Facts in the case of the children of Sarah Easton, deceased: Mes. Liston was entitled to five years' pension, anounting to hore than \$2,000, being the winds, son, anounting to hore the size of administration in 1945 in the case:
Facts in the case of the children of Sarah Easton, which we remained they can't pension, and the smound due very send to in the court of administration. Mr. Cooper was also appointed administrator. Mr. Cooper was also appointed administrator of the amount due to Mrs. Easton out to following grounds:

It appears that the laws of Indiana direct that letters of administration be granted by the courts of the court of which English obtained as letter of administration. It is also alleged, and, for the purpose of raising the question of law, administrator to include the court of which English obtained as administrator to include the court of which English obtained administrator to the court of which English obtained by the courts of the court of which English obtained administrator to include the court of which English obtained administrator to include the court of which English obtained by the courts of Office and appropriated to his own use

cratic Administration of President Polk have just been brought to light, which unqualifiedly assert, over well known official signatures, that William H. English, when a clerk in the Treasury Department, frandulently collected and fraudulently withheld from the rightful heirs, who were his own near blood

her death Mr. English obtained a clerkship in the

I certify that is conformity with the law of the United States of 4ta July, 1836, Sarah Easton, deceased, late of Indiana, widow of Philip Easton, who was a Leutemant in the 4th Virgunia Regiment, is entitled to pension at the rate of \$320 per aroum, communities on the 4th of March, 1831, and terminating on the 23d of July, 1843, the day of her death, which amount is due and payable to Wilham H. English, administrator, for the excussive use of Mahaa English, Sarah Reed, Lucy Rawings, Fanny Frick, Charles and Philip Easton, only surviving children.

for the amount of the pension due the grandmother, Secretary Marcy called on the Commissioner of Pensions for the facts in the case, who replied as foi-

To the Hon. WILLIAM L. MARCY, Secretary of War.
Sir: In the case of Saraa Easton, deceased, I make the following report:
Under the get of the 4th of July, 1836, her pension at the rate of 8320 per annum, commencing on the 4th of Under the act of the 4th of July, 1836, her pension at the rate of \$320 per annum, commencing on the 4th of March, 1831, and enoung on the 23d of July, 1843, was paid to Witham H. English, who was at that time a clerk in the Second Auditor's Office. As English was illegally appointed administrator, and now refuses to pay over the money. Mr. Cooper reforms that the amount due may be paid to the administrator who was lawfully appointed under the laws of Indiana. I inclose the papers in the case and Mr. Cooper's statement. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. L. EDWARDS.

Commissioner of Pensions.

HOW ENGLISH CHEATED THE BEIRS

HOW ENGLISH CHEATED THE HEIRS.

The paper which the Commissioner of Pensions inclosed contained the following joint statement of himself and the attorney for the heirs, then a member of the Indiana Legislature:

SAIT LAKE CITY, Oct. 7.—I hours Forrest, who is taily smissed method whiches Corbis for discharging him from early and in the class of the control of the co

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

media eiv as the present applicant is now in this city waiting the decision.

I have the honor to be.

Very Respectfully,

Your obscient servant,

J. P. Coorda.

Secretary Marcy, after examining all the papers, took from Cooper a further statement which be approved, as its form shows, and sent it to Attorney-General Toncey with the following notes in his own handwriting, which bore this indersement, the in

this case. W. L. MARCY.

December 14, 1848.

N. B.—sir. Cooper is very destrous of an early opinion in this case.

W. L. M.

The following are the notes of Secretary Marcy

The following is the statement of the case which Secretary Marcy, after his examination, sent to the Attorney-General with his approval, and as a paper

for reference in connection with his outline of facts,

frandulently collected and fraudulently withheld from the rightful heirs, who were his own near blood relations, a Revolutionary pension due his grand-mother for the services of her husband in the Revolutionary War. The amount collected by English in this case was \$3.964.44.

The Democratic witnesses of standing who assert this, in various forms and over their own official signatures, in papers now on file here, are the Hon. Writiam L. Marcy, then Secretary of War, the Hon. Isaac Toncey, then Attorney-General, and the Hon. J. L. Edwards, then Commissioner of Pensions under President Polk.

OUTLINE OF FACTS.

The grandfather of William H. English served as a Lieutenant in the Revolutionary War in the 4th Virginia Regiment. His widow, Sarah Easton, the grandmother of William H. English, thus became entitled to a pension of \$3.964.44. She died July, 1843, without having applied for it. Shortly after her death Mr. English obtained a clerkship in the Treasury Department through Jesse D. Bright.

The pow cialwant alleges that the claim paid to Entre was a point of the decased resided and died, and ask its allowance.

The grandfather of William H. English thus became entitled to a pension of \$3.964.44. She died July, 1843, without having applied for it. Shortly after her death Mr. English obtained a clerkship in the Treasury Department through Jesse D. Bright.

1843, without having applied for if. Shortly after her death Mr. English obtained a clerkship in the Treasury Department through Jesse D. Bright. Early in 1846 he had discovered this claim due his grandmother, and, after preparing evidence in the case, went to Indiana and took out illegal leiters of administration, and, without the knowledge of the heirs, collected the money, and afterward refused to pay it over to them, and to protect himself pleaded that he was insolvent. His sureties had only been bound in \$300, and so they were practically worthless for the sum involved. With this brief introduction the official papers in the case become sufficiently plain, and will be found to sustain every assertion made above.

I.

Washington, June 17, 1846.

To J. L. Edwards, e.g., Commissioner of Pensions.

Six: The bearer. Wilham H. Eaglish, is a consistent of mine although temporarily employed in one of the departments at Washington. He visits Indiana in a few days, in part, to take the necessary steps to procure the arrears of pension due his grandmother, and as it would put him to grate inconvenience if he were not to prepare the case in a proper form while there, no wishes to present his papers, and the evidence he can adduce now, in order to test their sufficiency. I hope you will give him the information desired. Very respectfully.

JESSE D. Beitgitt.

II.

The now claimant alleges that the claim paid to English and administrator was wholly upanthorized by law, and is flegal and void, and the Government is been do to he was inspected in the case of indianal strates of administration must be granted in the case, are absolutely void. See Indiana Revised Longish by a Clerk in a different county than where decan occurred, by the laws of 1843, page 503, section 92. The decand in this case, the last case, it is administration as the proof has different county than where death occurred, by the laws of the core provides the interest of administration must be granted in the county where the decase may have imppended and

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OPINION. After consideration, the Attorney-General gave

the 4th of March, 1831, and terminating on the 23d of Janu, 1843, the day of her death, which anatomit is due and payable to William H. English, administrator, for the excusive use of Mahaja English, Sarah Reed, Lucy Rawings, Fanny Frick, Charles and Pahip Easton, only surviving children.

Given at the War Offlee of the United States this 4th day of September, 1846.

Received of John W. Marcin, agen. for the payment of pensions, 83,964 44, being for twelve years and four months' pensions, 83,964 44, being for the payment of pensions, 83,964 44, being for the payment of March, 1831, to the 23d day of July, 1843, for which I have stated duplicate receipts.

WILL H. ENGLISH, 33d or which I have stated duplicate receipts. WILL H. ENGLISH, 33,964 44.

The fact of the illegal action of English having subsequently come to the notice of the heirs, an attempt was made two years later to collect the amount of the pension from the Government, on the plea and showing that it had been paid to one who had no legal rights to receive it. The history of this branch of the case thus appears in the official records, which are administration on her existe in Jefferson County, in the same State, and now capital by Congress for the payment of the case thus appears in the official records, which are administration on her existe in Jefferson County, in the same State, and now capital by Congress for the payment of the case thus appears in the official records, which are the case of the children of Serious decay. All the case of the children of the case of the children of Serious decay. Since the children of the case of the children of the case of the children of Serious decay. Since the children of the children of the case of the ch

To WILLIAM L. MARCY, Secretary of War. ADDING FALSEHOOD TO FRAUD.

In the progress of the case, English denied that he had withheld the shares due the heirs, and claimed to have paid them; but the evidence was overwhelming that he had added falsehood to his crime.

I.

MARSHALL, Hil., Aug. 31, 1880.

To the Hon. James A. Bently.

Bear Sir: I am one of the heirs of Philip Easton, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and I am informed that William H. English, who is also an heir of said Easton, drew the whole amount due the heir of said Easton, drew the whole amount due the heir of said Easton about the years 1840 and 1841, and still relians the money due said heirs. Now you will please inform me the date he received said money, and the amount due shid heirs that he drew. Direct your letter to me at Marshall, Clark County, Ill., in care of J. L. Allison.

The name of the soldier in the Positive.

Allison.
The name of the soldier in the Revelutionary War was
Paling Easten. I do not know the company or regiment
in which he culisted. But I am informed that William
II. English, who is a tull cousin of notice, often the
money and still holds it, and I want to find out the time
he received it and the amount he received. Respectfully,
II.

MUNISTRAL II. Sept. 23, 1886.

MARSHALL, Ill., Sept. 23, 1880.

Maishall, 10., Sept. 23, 1880.

To J. A. Benti, Y. Commissioner of Pensions.

Dear Sir: In reply to yours of the 20th inst. inclosed, I have to inform you that there was a claim filed by William H. English as administrator of the cesiate of Philip Easion for pension money, of the heirs of said Easion for services in the Revolutionary War, and he drew the money, and my lather, Charles Easion, who was an uncle of said English, was a son of Philip Easion, and was entitled to a portion of said money, and never received it, and he is now deceased, and I am one of the legal heirs, and I want to find out how much money said English received as administrator of said estate. He drew the money about 1840 or 1845. Please examine and let me know in regard to the matter, the date and the amount received. Respectfully.

HARRIST ALLISON.

From which it is clear that even if English used the money drawn in 1846 and could not repay it, he has not, now that he is worth his million, as yet settled with his grandmother's heirs.

Unless Mrs. Allison is a Republican, every scrap of evidence in this disgraceful case is Democratio evidence. It is not from unknown men, nor from those whose fame was confined to this continent, but who, in the persons of Secretaries Marcy, and Toncey and of Senator Bright, were known everywhere as leading men in the old Democratic regime.

ALL THE EVIDENCE DEMOCRATIC. These men, with President Polk's Commissioner of Pensions, virtually declared over their own signstures that William H. English, the present Demo-eratic nomines for Vice-President, set on foot a plan to defraud the estate of his grandmother before she was hardly cold in her grave, and that he did fraudulently draw a Revolutionary pension due to his grandmother on account of the services of her hysband, the grandfather